

# THI

**THIME**. *n. f.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme*, which see.

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme*. *Spenfer.*

**THIN**. *adj.* [Saxon; *thunus*, Islandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exod.*

2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisd. v. 14.*

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound pierceeth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*

Understand the same

Of fish within their wat'ry residence;

Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change

Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of Borithenes are so *thin* and light, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis. *More.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner*. *Arbutnot.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and bashful audience

Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors. *Recommen.*

Thou art weak, and full of art is he;

Else how could he that host seduce to sin,

Whose fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin*? *Dryden.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,

Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow.

*Thin* herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields,

The land no gold, the mine no silver yields. *Dryden.*

*Thin* on the tow'rs they stand; and ev'n those few,

A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Already Caesar

Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and sees

Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword. *Addison.*

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.

Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up. *Gen.*

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid

As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest

*Thin* down with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*

*Thin* leaved arbutus hazel-graffs receives,

And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*

5. Exile; small.

I hear the groans of ghosts;

*Thin*, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*

6. Not carter; not gross in substance.

7. Not abounding.

Spain is *thin* down of people, by reason of the fertility of the soil and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people.

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.

A slim *thin* gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost, and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*

**THIN**. *adv.* Not thickly.

Fame is the spur, that the clear spirit doth raise,

That last infirmity of noble mind,

To scorn delights, and live laborious days;

But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,

And think to burst out into sudden blaze,

Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred shears,

And fits the *thin* spun life. *Milton.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Lacke.*

To **THIN**, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken.

The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous.

The bill against root and branch never passed till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*

To unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*

That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Caesar's sword has made Rome's senate little,

And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours by the solar heat

*Thinn'd* and exhal'd rise to their airy seat. *Blackmore.*

**THINLY**. *adv.* [from *thin*.] Not thickly; not closely; not densely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi.

**THINKE**, pronoun. [*thein*, Gothick; *sin*, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.]

Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou*. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, *this is thy house; thine is this house; this house is thine.*

Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we

Have no such daughter. *Shakep. King Lear.*

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**THINK**. *n. f.* [Sung, Saxon; *dinc*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.

Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.

—You have a *thing* for me?

It is a common *thing*—

—Ha?

—To have a foolish wife. *Shakep. Othello.*

The great matter he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Lev. ii. 3.*

Says the master, you devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Estrange.*

A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,

And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryden.*

I should blush to own to you a *thing*,

As it is to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who understand any thing of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courtes. *Tillotson.*

2. It is used in contempt.

I have a *thing* in prose, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four shilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature

Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object?

For this the foolish over-careful fathers

Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man. *Comr.*

The poor *thing* sigh'd, and with a blessing expell'd with the utmost vehemence turned from me. *Addison.*

I'll be this object *thing* no more.

Love give me back my heart again. *Graville.*

4. It is used by *Shakespeare* once in a sense of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man

Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,

Thou noble *thing*! more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakep.*

To **THINK**, *v. n.* preter. *thought*. [*thangkun*, Gothick; *sencean*, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation.

*Thinking*, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing.

What am I? or from whence? for that I am

I know, because I *think*; but whence I came,

Or how this frame of mine began to be,

What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on.

It is an opinion that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul, as actual extension is from the body. *Lacke.*

There are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon.

His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best; only to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Num. xxxv. 6.*

I fear we shall not find

This long desired king such as was *thought*. *Daniel.*

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give,

As one near death to those that wish him live. *Shakep. Lear.*

4. To imagine; to fancy.

Something since his coming forth is *thought* of, which

Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,

That his return was most requir'd. *Shakep. King Lear.*

Edmund, I *think*, is gone,

In pity of his misery, to dispatch

His nighted life. *Shakep. King Lear.*

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* and observe such a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 477.

5. To muse; to meditate.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,

*Think* much, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to observe.

We are come to have the warrant.

—Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakep.*

*Think* upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Neb. v. 19.*

7. To judge; to conclude.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe. *Swift.*

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Still the work was not complete,

When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Swift's Miscel.*

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well of

are no ground of assent. *Lacke.*

8. To consider; to doubt.

Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn. *Bentley's Sermoni.*

To **THINK**, *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.

Royal Lear,

Whom I have ever honour'd as my king,

And as my patron *thought* on in my prayer. *Shakep. Lear.*

Charity *thinketh* no evil. *1 Cor. xiii. 5.*

2. To believe; to esteem.

Me *thought* I saw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*

Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like that of Ahimaz. *2 Sam. xviii. 27.*

Nor *think* superfluous others aid.

3. To *THINK* much. To gudge.

He *thought* scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Esth. iii.*

If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think* much to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson's Sermoni.*

4. To *THINK* scorn. To disdain.

He *thought* scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Esth. iii.*

**THINKER**. *n. f.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture in the art of musick, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules.

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

**THINKING**. *n. f.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgement.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*

If we did think,

His contemplations were above the earth,

And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still

Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid

His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth

His serious considering. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

I heard a bird to sing,

Whose musick, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakep.*

I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison's Guard*, N<sup>o</sup>. 97.

**THINLY**. *n. f.* [from *thin*.]

1. Not thickly.

2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain:

The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. *Dryd.*

**THINNESS**. *n. f.* [from *thin*.]

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin.

No breach, but an expansion,

Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*

Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*

2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard

Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race,

To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,

And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*

In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities.

3. Rareness; not fullness.

Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*

**THIRD**. *adj.* [Saxon; *dridda*, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakep. Lear.*

**THIRD**. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.

To thee and thine hereditary ever,

Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakep.*

Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,

A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakep.*

The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

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No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addison.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Heller on Time.*

**THIRDBOROUGH**. *n. f.* [*third* and *borough*.] An under-constable.

**THIRDLY**. *adv.* [from *third*.] In the third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterranean. *Bacon.*

To **THIRL**. *v. a.* [Saxon; *thirlan*, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. *Arbutnot.*

**THIRST**. *n. f.* [Saxon; *dryst*, Dutch.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.

But scarcely they pursue, nor can the flood

Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood. *Denb.*

Thus accus'd,

In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*

*Thirst* and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkaliescent or muriatick. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire.

Not hope of praise, nor *thirst* of worldly good,

Enticed us to follow this empirize. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had of knowledge. *Milton.*

Say is't thy bounty, or thy *thirst* of praise? *Granville.*

This is an active and ardent *thirst* after happiness, or after a full, beautifying object. *Cheyne.*

3. Draught.

The rapid current, through veins

Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,

Runs a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

To **THIRST**. *v. n.* [Saxon; *drysten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst.

They shall not hunger nor *thirst*. *Isa. xlix. 10.*

The people *thirsted* there for water. *Exod. xvii. 3.*

They as they *thirsted* scoop the brimming stream. *Milt.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.

They knew how the ungodly were tormented, *thirsting* in another manner than the just. *Wisd. xi. 9.*

My soul *thirsteth* for the living God. *Psal. xlii. 2.*

Till a man hungers and *thirsts* after righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this contested, greater good. *Lacke.*

But furious *thirsting* thus for gore,

The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pepe.*

To **THIRST**. *v. a.* To want to drink.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains:

For the kind gifts of water and of food,

He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

**THIRSTINESS**. *n. f.* [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty.

Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the lime. *Wotton.*

**THIRSTY**. *adj.* [Saxon; *drystig*, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.

Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,

Broad'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakep.*

Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. *Judg. iv.*

Unworthy was thy fate,

To fall beneath a base assassin's stab,

Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death

Had in the field of battle fought in vain. *Rowe.*

2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, *blood thirsty*.

**THIRTEEN**. *adj.* [Saxon; *dreotene*, Saxon.] Ten and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N<sup>o</sup>. 249.

**THIRTEENTH**. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; *dreotendæda*, Saxon.] The third after the tenth.

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Granv.*

**THIRTIETH**. *adj.* [from *thirty*; *dreotegoda*, Saxon.] The tenth three told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry fifth espoused the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing. *Shakep. Henry VI.* p. ii.

A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution. *Hale.*

More will wonder at so short an age,

To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

**THIRTY**. *adj.* [Saxon; *dreotig*, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

I have slept fifteen years.

—Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shakep. Lear.*

The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty-eight* miles. *Addison.*

**THIS**. pronoun. [Saxon; *dis*, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.

Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hang'd; and so would *this* be, if he durst steal. *Shak.*

Come a little nearer *this* ways. *Shakep.*

Within *this* three mile may you see it coming;

I lay a moving grove. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

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